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Extra Loud
Tungstone Needles.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

August 9, 1921, Temperature 78°

Barometer 29.75

Rainfall 0.62 inch.

Humidity 93

August 9, 1920, Temperature 82°



No. 18,352

二拜禮

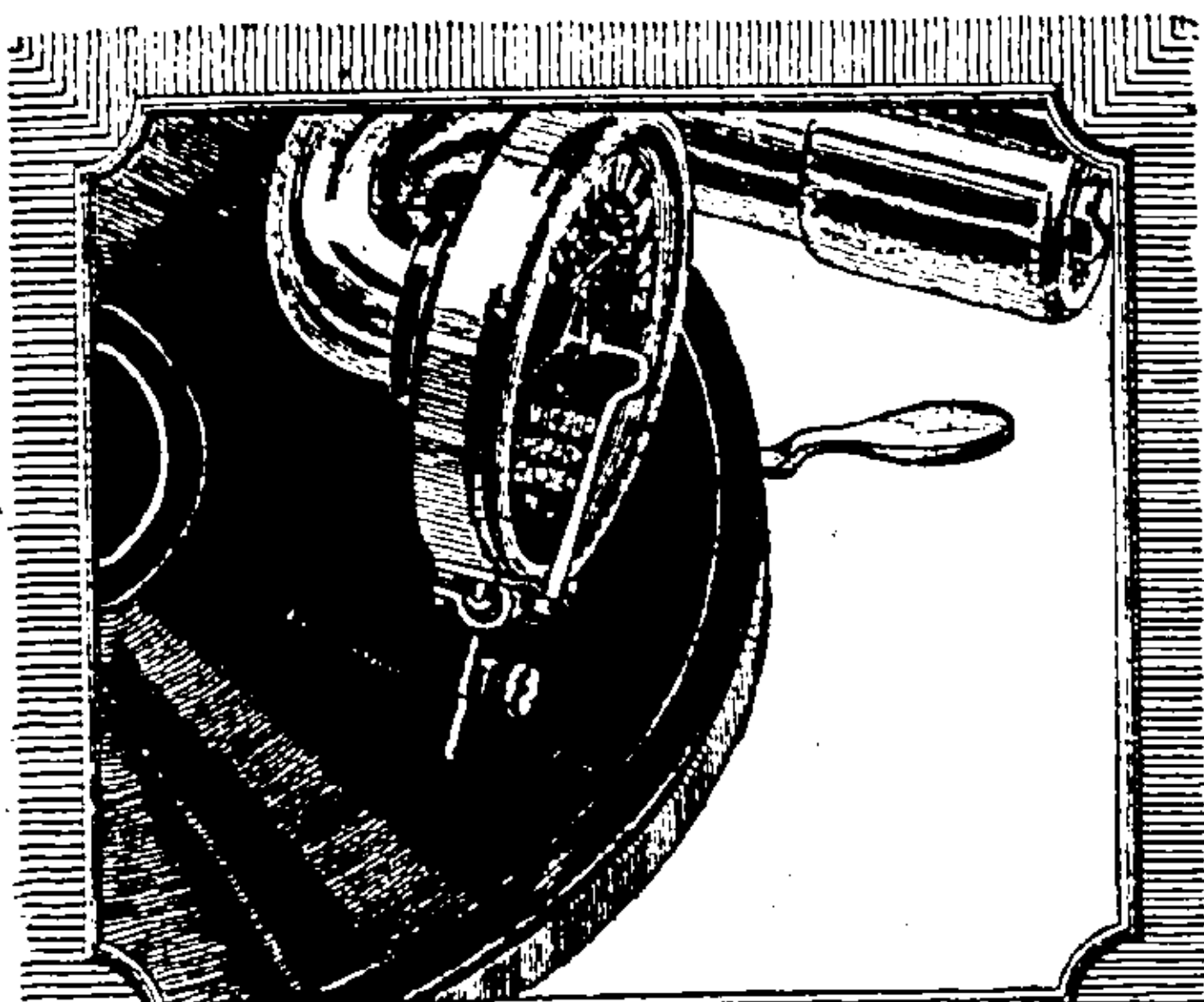
號九月八年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1921.

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PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES



NEW EXTRA LOUD TUNGS-TONE STYLUS

For dancing or for other occasions, when great volume of tone is desired—with no injury to your records.

Like the Soft and the Full, this Extra Loud Tungs-tone seldom needs changing. A package of 4 should play 1000 records.

We recommend all three Tungs-tone Stylus for your Victrola.

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Parfums		Parfums	
Champs Elysee	\$11.—	Rococo a la Parisienne	\$4.—
L'Heure Bleue	10.50	Imperial Rose	4.—
Rue de la Paix	10.50	Hibiscus Blanc 000	4.—
Quand Vient l'Ele	10.50	Pearl d'Espagne	4.—
Vague Souvenir	10.50	Marechale	4.—
Une Rose	10.50	Poudre	2.50
Pour Troubler	10.50	Musque Assortie	2.50
Rosine	10.50	Ladies in all Climates, Assortie	2.50
Fragrance, Large Bottle	7.50	Après l'Oranger, Assortie	2.—
Après l'Oranger, Large Bottle	7.50	Talc Parfume, Assortie	1.—
Sillage, Large Bottle	7.50	Creme	1.50
Le Bon Vieux Temps, Large Bottle	7.50	Fraise	2.—
Jambouille	7.50	Secret de Bonne Femme	2.—
Mi Mai	7.50	Lait de Concombre	1.—
Fragrance, Small Bottle	6.—	Lait de Roses	1.—
Après l'Oranger, Small Bottle	6.—	Savon (Savon)	1.—
Sillage, Small Bottle	6.—	Saponeau—bleu: Myrrhine	1.—
Le Bon Vieux Temps, Small Bottle	6.—	Nille Benzoin	1.—
Le Mouchoir de Monsieur	6.—	Vervaine	1.—
La Voilette de Madame	6.—	Sageo—white: Pre fleur	1.—
Flour Qui Meurt	5.50	Marechale (ca)	0.80
Jicky	4.—	Bouquet des Herpides	0.80
Jockey Club	4.—		

J. ULLMANN & CO., Hongkong,

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE GANARD.

REPORT THAT PREMIER WILL NOT ATTEND DENIED.

A MYTHICAL INTERVIEW IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 8.

Interviewed by American journalists, Mr. Lloyd George said that he would be unable to attend the disarmament conference at Washington on November 11.

LONDON, August 8.

Mr. Lloyd George's announcement in Paris that he will not attend the Washington conference has surprised London where Government circles attribute the decision to the enormous accumulation of work requiring his personal attention in autumn. Further, it is suggested that the anticipated developments in the Irish situation have caused him to change his mind. A personage in close touch with Mr. Lloyd George said that the Premier had given no inkling of this latest decision when he departed for Paris. Some persons are inclined to associate the change of plan with the possibility of a general election in the autumn.

LONDON, August 5.

Reuter's representative in Paris is authorised to state that neither the delegation nor the Embassy made any statement concerning Mr. Lloyd George's intentions as regards going to America. Moreover Mr. Lloyd George has received no American journalists.

NORTHCLIFFE'S HOPES.

VANCOUVER, August 8.

Lord Northcliffe, prior to departure for Honolulu, speaking at the Canadian Club on the subject of disarmament, referred to British Columbia as the nearest window through which one could look upon the Pacific and the whole eastern world. On that horizon was the outstanding point, namely President Harding's proposal that the Pacific should give the lead to the rest of the world by becoming truly pacific through limitation of armaments. Lord Northcliffe believed that President Harding and Mr. Hughes, whom he saw in Washington, had the clearest understanding of the momentous character of the conference at Washington which might well prove the greatest and most pregnant gathering of the kind ever held. Lord Northcliffe expressed the opinion that if the delegates to the conference truly and consistently represented the desires of their respective nations he was convinced agreement could be reached and an area of peace and prosperity would be opened in the Pacific, while the example and advantages from this would result in the extension of the movement throughout the world. He was sailing into the Pacific in the hope that within the next few months he would acquire a thorough and more direct study of some of the problems than possible at home, a better understanding of their nature and a knowledge of exactly where the points of danger lay. He emphasised that he felt that at no moment in modern history had mankind been called more urgently than at present for earnest endeavour to rid humanity of the burden of armaments. He declared that failure would be a catastrophe.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, August 8.

Lord Northcliffe has departed for Honolulu.

BURMA RAILWAY SMASH.

OVER 100 PERSONS KILLED IN COLLISION.

RANGOON, August 8.

The deaths in the Railway accident now number 104. An enquiry has been opened.

[An earlier message stated:—Fifty-three persons have been killed in a collision between a mail and a goods train on the Rangoon—Mandalay Railway. The victims include four Burmese jockeys, but only one Englishman, namely, the engine-driver.]

NOT SO BAD AS IT LOOKS.

MANCHESTER FIRM'S LOSSES REDUCED BY BIG TAX REFUND.

Financial writers point out in connection with trade losses amounting to £1,263,000 sustained by the Manchester firm of Rylands during the last six months that Rylands will be able to claim a refund of over £1,200,000 excess profits duty. Therefore the actual loss is only £62,000.

1920 NATIONAL SAVINGS £44,890,000.

TRADE DEPRESSION CAUSES BIG DECREASE.

LONDON, August 8.

The fifth annual report of the National Savings Committee states that £44,000,000 worth of savings certificates were sold in 1920 compared with £79,000,000 in 1919. The decrease is attributed to trade depression and unemployment.

LIQUEUR RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

LONDON, August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, President of the Board of Trade, announced that on the impending operation of the new licensing act existing restrictions regarding price, quality, and description of liquors would be removed.

M.P. DROPS DEAD IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AS MARK OF RESPECT.

LONDON, August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Winteringham, Independent Liberal for Louth, fell dead this evening in the reading room of the Commons. The House adjourned as a mark of respect.

GREEK REPRISALS FOR ATTACKS ON FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, August 8.

Reuter is informed that in consequence of Turkish attacks upon foreigners on the Asia Minor coast, Greek warships bombarded Trebizond, Samson, and other ports, with unknown effect.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2 8 1 8

To-day's opening rate 2 8 5 8

SPECIAL CABLE.

BREACH OF PROMISE
ALLEGED.

AMERICAN SUED FOR
DAMAGES.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9.

G. \$10,000 damages are asked for breach of promise of marriage by Henrietta Weil against J. T. Wright, an American resident of Shanghai. The case came before Judge Lobinger in the United States Court yesterday. Mr. Goldring represented the plaintiff and Mr. Schuhl the defendant. A demurrer submitted by the defence on various grounds was admitted. Decision was reserved.

ENGINEERS AND ST. DUNSTAN'S.

Mr. S. Baker, as Hon. Sec. of the Institution of Engineers & Shipbuilders of Hongkong, has received the following acknowledgment:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing the further generous contribution of £100, which has been given for the benefit of St. Dunstan's funds by the Members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong.

I enclose an official receipt for this amount, and with it I hope you will accept yourself and convey to the Members, an expression of very sincere and cordial thanks on behalf of the men who will benefit by such continued practical interest in their welfare.

This continued assistance is most welcome, coming as it does at a time when, owing to the period of industrial unrest into which we have come, money is increasingly difficult to obtain for the carrying on of the work in which you and the Members of the Institution are so sincerely interested. Renewing my thanks,

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR PEARSON.

Chairman—Blin'd Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

YAU MATI ROAD ATTACK.

ONE MAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The attack on Miss Julia Ahwee, of the Kowloon Dairy Farm, on the Old Kowloon City-Yau mati Road on Friday afternoon had its sequel this morning when Sub-Inspector McNab Wilson, M.C., charged a Chinese youth before Magistrate Orme with having been concerned with another youth, not in custody, in a highway robbery.

Miss Ahwee said that about 5 p.m. on Friday she was returning home in a ricksha. When passing a tea shed on the road side, she noticed two men, but did not pay particular attention to them. A little later, she became conscious that her ricksha was being followed, and turning round, saw the men running behind the vehicle. Before she could decide what to do, one of the men caught hold of the hood and the other the shaft, bringing the ricksha to a standstill. The prisoner in the dock was the man who held the shaft. He had a file in his hand, and pointed it at her. Prisoner relieved her of a diamond and ruby ring and his accomplice took a gold wristlet watch. The men then ran towards the farm. The coolie gave the alarm and chased the men, who branched off in different directions. The witness and the coolie kept the prisoner in sight until he was stopped by an ex-Chinese police sergeant. Lance Sergeant Cargill came up just then and took the prisoner into custody. The other man got away.

After the coolie had given corroborative evidence, the police told of the arrest and the finding of the ring in the prisoner's possession. The watch was recovered from a pawnshop in Yau mati the same night. The file was picked up a few yards from where the prisoner was arrested. The prisoner who neither admitted nor denied the robbery, told the Magistrate that the file did not belong to him. It was given to him to hold by the other man. He did not point it at Miss Ahwee.

He was committed to the Sessions.

BUSINESS NOTICES

WEDNESDAY'S SPECIALS

White Sun Topes, best British Manufacture usually sold at \$15.00 each

SPECIAL FOR WEDNESDAY \$10.00 each.

"Palm Beach" Trousers, Guaranteed Genuine Silk Finish "Palm Beach" Washing Trousers. Only sizes 30 to 38 Waist left. Usual Price \$22.50

SPECIAL FOR WEDNESDAY \$16.00 pair.

MACKINTOSH & Co., LTD. Men's Wear Specialists. 16 Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 23.

FLETCHERS' PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

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THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF

PRICKLY HEAT.

OBTAINABLE ONLY AT

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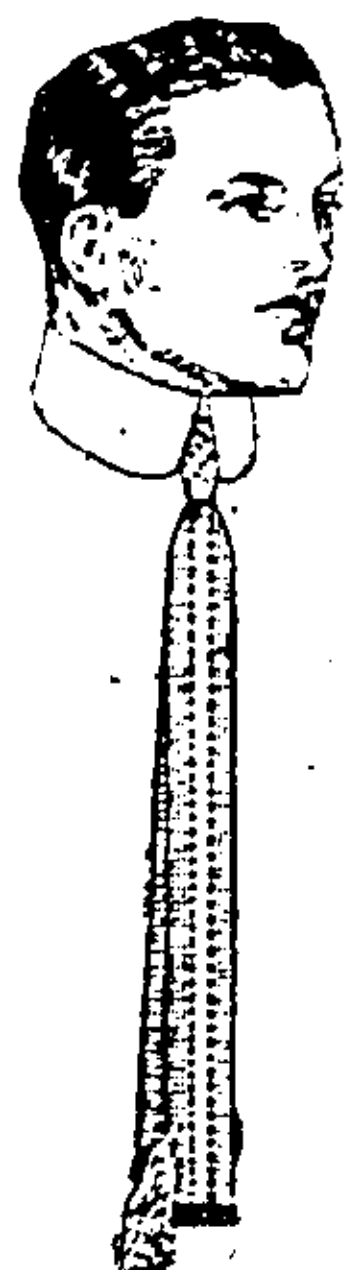
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THE ISLE OF SKYE LIQUEUR

"DRAMBUIE"

A LINK WITH THE "45."

OBTAINABLE AT:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 75.

JULY 28th to AUGUST 16th

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to BUY and SAVE

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SINCERE'S
SUMMER SALE.

Something Special This Year.

Unusual Bargains. Come Early.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

Often distressing skin troubles may be prevented by using **Coscara Soap and Ointment** for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary,

PHONE NO. 16.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346LAST DAYS
OF
SALE

LADIES' SHOES TO CLEAR

A FEW PIECES OF ONE T. VIVELLA-PLAIN
AND STRIPED OFFERED AT THE REDUCED
PRICE OF \$1.75 PER YARD.THIS IS MUCH BELOW TODAY'S
PRICES AND CANNOT BE REPEATED.
ONLY A FEW PIECES.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in
condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor
Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save
you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. MOW FUNG,

F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
69, Des Vaux Road Central.

BIRTH.

DAY.—On Aug. 8 to Mr. and Mrs.
J. Day of the Hongkong Uni-
versity, a daughter.

The China Mail.

"NEWS, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1921.

OF SAUCERS.

Apologies to the always gentle reader for thrusting upon him an unpleasing memory. One of life's little but very worrying worries. The way in which his teeming coffee cup always slips over into a concave disc of earthenware called a saucer, so that when he lifts the cup to drink, drops drip from its base, and stain his garments. This must have happened to the still gentle reader, and probably more than once. Did it ever lead him to investigate the problem of the saucer, the ethics of the saucer, the reason-for-existing of the saucer, the, so-to-speak, psychology of saucerdom? Everything in life, however familiar, should be to the thinking man a problem. The most problematical things are those dubbed self-evident by the thoughtless. To such, it is likely, a saucer is "as plain as the nose on your face." Precisely. That is our point. There is a great deal yet to be said about noses, although the Rev. L. Sterne has gone deeply into the subject, as did Dr. Rabelais before him. To one Peter Bell a primrose was (to him) and it was Nothing More. To the thoughtless people to whom we so severely make reference, a saucer is merely a saucer, simply that and nothing more. To the consistently gentle reader, as to our pensive selves, it is, like noses and primroses, a problem. After

the annoying experience mentioned at the beginning of this essay, we contemplate the saucer with wonder, and we ask what it is and why it is? Prima facie we see a case against it; it caused this irritating mishap. Then what merit offsets its demerit? What is the saucer for? For whose benefit? Not much meditation is required to attain the conclusion that the saucer was not devised, invented, made, or provided for the comfort of the drinker of coffee. It was almost patently designed to do the thing that has so annoyed us, that is to say, to catch and retain spilt from the cup. No one is likely to want such drippings, so we come naturally to the conviction that the saucer is intended to save the table, cloth, and is an appliance for the sole benefit of the proprietor of the table cloth. A sense of injury now creeps in. Are not our trousers more important than his tablecloth? We must exhibit our stained trousers in public, in the fierce light that bathes society, and these coffee stains must be remarked, possibly misapprehended. He could fold up his beastly tablecloth, or turn it over, or something. In any case he would not have to wear it at a party. Table cloths are not worn nowadays. What right has he to save his table cloth at the expense of our trousers? Why does he have a table cloth at all? To save his table? The beastly chain of salvation threatens to grow longer and longer, like the jingle of the House that Jack Built. To save the cloth that saves his table he sets a trap that must infallibly catch our trousers.

We have not, you may be sure, got so far without remembering that there are some people who pretend that saucers are useful to drink out of. They deliberately pour hot coffee out of the cup into the saucer, blow on it, and then drink it. This we suspect, is mere affectation. We base our belief, that saucers were not made to be drunk out of, on the in-

controvertible fact that they have no handles, and that most drinking vessels have. It is, it appears, useless to consult the ladies, who might be supposed to be experts in such matters. In the interests of philosophical research we submitted this problem to two independent (female) witnesses. The first one evaded the real issue by suggesting that we ought to have spread a napkin over our knees, thus extending the aforesaid chain of salvation again. The second, satisfied us by her instant and emphatic response, that the problem is even more profound and subtle and wide-reaching than we had thought it. As nearly as possible we reproduce her exact words:

"What nonsense! Of course you must have a saucer, because people always do have saucers. Who ever heard of coffee being served in a cup without a saucer?"

This opens up a wide ethical discussion. It does not seem to us quite fair to posterity. Why should unhappy-teen thousand pairs of trousers be stained, and unpryteen thousand tempers be spoiled, to save unpryteen hundred tablecloths, every year for ever and ever, just because fools who have failed to recognise the problem, let alone solve it, have fallen into the habit of having saucers? The thing should be judged on its merits. If our view of their origin, reason, and function be established (after fair debate) then saucers should be condemned on their demerits. We regret that we lack space and time to go into the subject fully (it really needs a large book) but this our bare suggestion and mooted may serve to put the intelligent on enquiry for themselves.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

After more than a week's intense heat, rain fell in Canton during Sunday night and yesterday.

Severe penalties will be imposed in Canton, it is announced, on persons who manufacture Chinese sausages with diseased pork.

A quantity of provisions, printing ink, and other miscellaneous lots will be sold at Messrs. Lammett Bros. auctions to-morrow morning.

The annual general meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club will be held at the Club on Friday, August 12 at 5.30 p.m.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's auctions to-morrow include the sale of a trained pointer dog, 300 tins of mixed biscuits, and a quantity of woollen blankets.

The petition for a more Representative form of Constitution in Hongkong will be collected from the places where it has been deposited for signature, on Monday, 15th inst.

Injured in the head and left thigh as the result of being knocked down or falling from a tram car opposite the dispensary on Shaikwan Road, a Saiwanho fisherman was yesterday admitted to hospital for treatment.

Returning to her boat yesterday, the mistress of a cargo junk lying at anchor inside the Yaumatei shelter, found that a box in her sleeping quarters had been broken open and \$10 in money and jewellery and clothing to the value of \$82.50 stolen.

A bright little production is the illustrated summer number of the "Travel Bulletin" issued by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the object of giving information on matters of interest to passengers by the N.Y.K. steamers as well as to the general travelling public.

One case of paratyphoid fever, Malay, was reported yesterday. Last week three cases of plague (typhoid), two of enteric fever (one fatal), four of influenza (all fatal), three of cerebro spinal fever, two of enteric fever (one fatal), one of small pox (fatal), and one of paratyphoid fever, all Chinese, were reported.

A job of a Winglok Street tea shop, and a member of the Workers' Guild, was yesterday admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from stab wounds in the arms and left hip, alleged to have been received in the course of a fight in Aberdeen Street with another man who has absconded. The trouble was alleged to be over money matters.

July's water return shows a storage of 2,031.14 million gallons in the reservoirs on the islands of Hongkong on August 1, being 100 million gallons less than for the period last year. The consumption on the island during July was 284.32 million gallons, or 260 gallons per head of population per day. The Kowloon gravitation reservoir was "level with overflow" on August 1, containing 332.50 million gallons, the same as last year. The consumption on the mainland during July was 57.30 million gallons, or 14.1 gallons per head of population per day. The Government Analyst reports the water both on the island and the mainland as "of excellent quality."

SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

INTERESTING CHANGES.

The Green Committee of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club met last week and agreed to some changes which should be interesting to golfers. The "Bogey" of the Relief Course at Fanling was considered too high. This has been proved recently as scores have been returned showing four and five up on the "old gentleman."

"Bogey" has been altered as follows—

OLD BOGEY.				NEW BOGEY.			
Hole	1	2	3	Hole	1	2	3
1	5	10	4	1	5	10	4
2	3	11	5	2	3	11	4
3	5	12	3	3	5	12	3
4	4	13	4	4	4	13	4
5	6	14	5	5	5	14	4
6	4	15	3	6	4	15	3
7	5	16	5	7	5	16	4
8	4	17	4	8	4	17	4
9	5	18	4	9	4	18	4
41				39			
Total 78				Total 73			

Local Rules and Water Hazards were arranged as follows—

Main Course.—The following streams, drains and ditches are to be regarded as water hazards, and a ball in same may be lifted and dropped not more than two clubs' length behind under penalty of one stroke. (Wide Rules of Golf)—5th Hole. Drain 50 yards in front of Tee. 6th Hole. Drain on far side of cross bunker in front of Tee. Drain at right angles to above on right hand side. 7th Hole. All open drains between Tee and Green. 10th Hole. Gutters along each side of pathway leading over the hill. 14th Hole. Drain at bottom of hill on right hand side. 18th Hole. Drain crossing in front of Tee.

A ball may be lifted and dropped not nearer the hole without penalty (1) When lying touching any water meter plate. (2) When lying within a club's length of water house at 6th hole.

New Course. The following streams, drains and ditches are to be regarded as water hazards and a ball lying in same may be lifted and dropped not more than two clubs' length behind under penalty of one stroke. (Wide Rules of Golf)—1st hole. Drain crossing fairway. 6th hole. Drain crossing fairway. 7th hole. Drain crossing in front of Tee. Drain crossing fairway 1/3rd of distance to hole. Drain crossing fairway half way to the hole. 10th hole. Drain crossing fairway 70 yards in front of Tee. 13th hole. Drain beyond green. 14th hole. Drain on far side of bunker in front of Tee. 18th hole. Drain crossing fairway on far side of bunker. Drain flanking fairway on both sides. A ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty when lying touching any water meter plate.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The Captain's Cup was played for over the Relief Course at Fanling on August 6th to 8th. Four cards were taken out, the following scores were returned—

E. J. R. Mitchell (4) 85 (Winner)
R. Melville Smith (scr.) 81.

HOME TRADE.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Messrs. Morreau and Spiegelberg, Manchester, reported on June 29 as follows—

Cotton. American sorts show a gain of almost a 3d on the week. Prices are firm.

Liverpool spot prices yesterday were—

American F. M. 7.91 last week 7.50.
Egyptian Sakilaridis F. G. F. 15.50 last week 15.50.

Yarns. Quotations show slight advances since our last report.

Cloth. The settlement of the two important labour disputes during the week has been responsible for a much more optimistic tone in our Market. Both textile and coal trades have fixed the rates of wages for long periods, thus removing the uncertainty which has been handicapping business for some time.

There is still a very large volume of enquiry from many markets and it is pleasant to be able to report that much more of it finds its way in the order books than was the case a few weeks ago. Overseas markets are making better offers. There are still many bids which cannot be accepted but reports from the consuming markets are much better in tone.

Calcutta is still buying and Bombay and Madras have booked a little.

The smaller Eastern Markets have been operating, notably Java and Egypt.

The Oftake in China is said to be more satisfactory. Enquiries have been received from that market and some business has been done. South America has made small purchases and an improvement in the Home Trade is looked for on the settlement of the labour troubles.

Bar Silver is quoted at 35½d. last week, 35½d.

Exchanges—
Paris 46.75 last week 46.70
Amsterdam 11.35 " 11.33
New York 3.76 " 3.77
Calcutta 1.3-010 " 1.3-7/18
Hongkong 2.7 " 2.7
Shanghai 3.5 " 3.5

STOLEN PROPERTY.

LAW AND PAWNBROKERS.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Stolen from the Kennedy Town bathing beach, a gold fountain pen belonging to Dr. Khoo led to the appearance before Magistrate Orme this morning of a pawnbroker charged with having received the pen without making the necessary enquiries.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who conducted the defence, said that the value placed on the pen by Dr. Khoo was of no moment. It was the value set by the pawnbroker that must be taken into consideration. Pawned as made of brass, the pawnbroker honestly entered the pen in his book as such, and gave a loan of \$4 on it. Mr. Lo asserted that everything was in favour of his client, and failed to see why the case should have been brought to Court at all. In the first place, the action of the man who pawned the pen was not one to arouse suspicion. Any one would have expected a thief to get as much for what he had stolen as he could, yet this man only asked \$4 for a thing which cost Dr. Khoo \$20. This gave the impression that he was in pressing need of money and pledged a valuable article for the sum he required, undoubtedly with the intention of redeeming it at the first opportunity. The pawnbroker had received the pen as made of brass. He was not the only man who had been deceived by its appearance. The thief himself must have thought it was made of brass. Had he known otherwise, he would certainly have asked for more. He undoubtedly had reasons of his own for not having attempted to pass it off as gold. Perhaps he had anticipated that that would have entailed the answering of too many questions which might have ended uncomfortably for him.

Not only his client, said Mr. Lo, but the Guild took a serious view of the matter and placed great importance on the outcome of the case, and he was there to fight against a conviction. He respectfully submitted that in face of the evidence, he had no case to answer. In case the Magistrate was inclined to disagree with him, he was prepared to advance another argument, namely, that no evidence had been produced by the prosecution to prove that the pawnbroker knew the pen was not made of brass or that he knew it was stolen property. If pawnshops had been circumscribed about the theft of the pen and his client took the pen in pawn in spite of that, then Mr. Lo could understand his being prosecuted for his carelessness. But in this case no such notice had been given to pawnshops. How then was the defendant to know that it was stolen property? Suspicion? If suspicion were good enough reason for detention, then pawnbrokers would be doing nothing all day but detaining hundreds of suspects, and they would require an army of police to help them. Such wholesale detention would make the pawnbroker's business impossible.

The Magistrate decided that there was a doubt in the case, and giving the defendant the benefit of it, discharged him.

PILFERAGE EVIL.

MAGISTRATE'S INTERESTING SUGGESTION.

DETERRENT AS GOOD AS STOCKS.

An interesting experiment that should assist not a little in suppressing the local pilferage evil was suggested by Magistrate Orme this morning when Mr. G. G. N. Tinson prosecuted a Chinese on behalf of the Ocean S.S. Company, for having stolen 5½ dozen handkerchiefs, part of the cargo of the s.s. "Ascanius."

Mr. Tinson said that the accused had a stevedore's disc in his possession. In view of the fact that he was taking advantage of his employment to commit theft, a severe penalty should be imposed. The accused who did not deny the theft, was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Mr. Tinson applied for four hours' stocks in lieu of the first day.

Inspector Spear, of the Water Police said that this was the accused's first conviction.

In refusing Mr. Tinson's application, the Magistrate said that he hesitated to give stocks for the first offence. While they acted as a deterrent for other would-be thieves, they often had the effect of making a man a confirmed criminal. He suggested, however, that notices to the effect that people had been convicted of theft from ships and given heavy sentences should be posted on the wharf. He thought that this would have an equally deterrent effect on wharf coolies.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the local American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory—

4.45 p.m. yesterday.
Cyclone or typhoon, Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, moving W. or WNW.

ROBBERY STILL RIFE.

TWO MORE EUROPEAN PREMISES SUFFER.

The epidemic of robberies from European premises still continues, two more cases having been reported to the police.

In the first instance, Mr. Nicolls' bed-room at No. 4, The Peak was entered last night during his temporary absence and \$50 in notes stolen from a cupboard. A houseboy is suspected of the theft.

In the other case, Mr. Goldsmith of the P.W.D. reports that his office was entered during his absence between 8 a.m. on August 4 and 12.30 p.m. on August 8. A steel measure valued at \$200 was stolen.

The ring set with red and white stones, the property of Mrs. Kennett, the mother of Mr. Kennett of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, reported stolen from No. 115 The Peak last week, has been recovered from a pawnshop and returned to its owner.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MOONSH. Too moody for our well-balanced columns. But we like your "Zooming and meowing serenely at right angles to time." Where did you get it?

INFORMATION.—We try to oblige whenever reasonable requests come from regular readers. The information you demand would cost prodigious research, and you are admittedly not a regular reader. You have, therefore, our leave to depart into the twilight.

LIABILITIES.—(1) We acknowledge receipt of your solemn statement that when Bill said a certain item in the accounts was not properly included among liabilities, you quite accidentally planned in retorting, "You're a liar, Bill, it is." We invite your best attention to our suggestion that it was a deplorable accident. (2) The Justice Darling story is much older than that Judge.

METAL. Perhaps you are right, but if anybody ever dots you one, don't complain to us, and expect sympathy. We would probably laugh.

SOCONY.—Yes. We noticed the big new mural advertisement facing Pedder Street, but not as you did. You must have a bad mind.

SHAGPAT. Have answered you privately, but you must not make a habit of it. We really are too busy to be as good-natured as we'd like to be.

KINEMA NOTES.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

"VENGEANCE OF THE WILDS."

From this evening a romantic love play entitled "Vengeance of The Wilds, in 3-acts featuring Charles Wheelock and Loraine Otto in the principle roles, will be screened at the 9.15 p.m. performances at the World Theatre. The story, which takes place in the wilds of Africa and subsequently in New York, is full of thrilling incidents. This film will also be shown at the following matinees:—Friday 5.15 p.m., Saturday 3.15 p.m., and Monday 5.15 p.m.

From Friday next until Monday a powerful melodrama "The Flame of Yukon" featuring Miss Dalton as "Flame," the queen of a dance hall in Alaska, will be screened at the 9.15 p.m. performance. This a most gripping and entertaining picture.

The masterful, new William Fox photoplay "To Honour and Obey," starring Gladys Brockwell will be shown at the Matinee from Tuesday to Thursday at 5.15 p.m. These are the last days that the public will have for witnessing this fine film.

That he had lived many years in America and consequently did not know local regulations, was the plea made by a Chinese charged this morning before Magistrate Lindsell with having had in his possession on board the Shakkai boat yesterday, a revolver without a permit from the C.S.P. A fine of \$50 was imposed, and the revolver which was found in a perambulator, confiscated.

Since the capture of Wuchow and other cities in Kwangsi, many copper coins have been sent to these places for circulation. This has greatly decreased the supply of these coins in Canton. Consequently, the market value of the coins has risen. Previously, a twenty cent silver coin would get in exchange about 24 or 25 of these coins. At present only 23 copper coins are exchanged for one twenty cent piece, says the "Canton Times." In order to maintain the value of the coins at their normal price, the authorities have instructed the Government Mint to turn out more copper coins for circulation both in Kwangtung and in Kwangsi.

TORCHLIGHT ROBBERY.

ARMED MEX TERRORISE OLD WOMAN AND CHILD.

Four Chinese charged this morning before Magistrate Orme with having participated in an armed robbery at Shapoo, Kowloon City, at 1 a.m. today, when clothing, money and jewellery to the value of \$136 were stolen, are alleged to have entered the house carrying torches. Terrorising a small girl and her grandmother with their weapons, they ransacked the house. The police who arrived on the scene as the supposed robbers were departing, arrested the accused.

The Magistrate fixed the hearing of the case for next Monday, on the application of Sub-Inspector McNab Wilson, M.C., who appeared for the prosecution.

THE UNKNOWN SOUTH.

SHACKLETON'S VOYAGE.

MANY OFFERS TO GO.

It looks as if the solicitors of the Shackleton-Rowett expedition will have to work like explorers themselves to cope with the letters coming to them from those who wish to take part in the great attempt, which begins in August, to chart the unknown Antarctic continent and to find so many of the lost or deserted islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific. A number of offers have been received from ex-naval officers and ex-Servicemen generally.

There is yet more evidence that the boys of the country are taking an avid interest in the expedition, and, above all, in the chance of a Scout being chosen for the vacant place of cabin-boy. Much searching of home atlases with excited fingers is going on.

A letter received at the offices of the expedition tells a strange and sad story of the sea. It comes from an officer in the Merchant Service who served 35 years ago in a vessel overtaken by storm some 200 miles from Gough Island (the lonely island between the Cape and Patagonia, to be visited by the expedition).

An apprentice fell from aloft while reefing topsails. A volunteer crew of eight managed to get a boat away to look for him, and the ship was hoisted to. But between snow squalls and the oncoming dusk and the great sea running the rescuing boat was itself lost from sight. Nor was she or her eight volunteers ever seen again.

A Colonel Murray, two of whose sons volunteered in the boat, later offered a reward of £1,000 to anyone who, passing Gough Island, would land and see if the missing boat had reached there.

The writer of the letter suggests that even at this distance of time the Shackleton-Rowett expedition might find some relief of the lost men perhaps.

THE IRREFRAGIBLE GERMAN.

It may seem incredible, but four letters have been received from Germans desiring to sail. One says he would "feel gratified to join the expedition as he had four years' service in the trenches, which have made him very fit and suitable for the work."

LAND SALES.

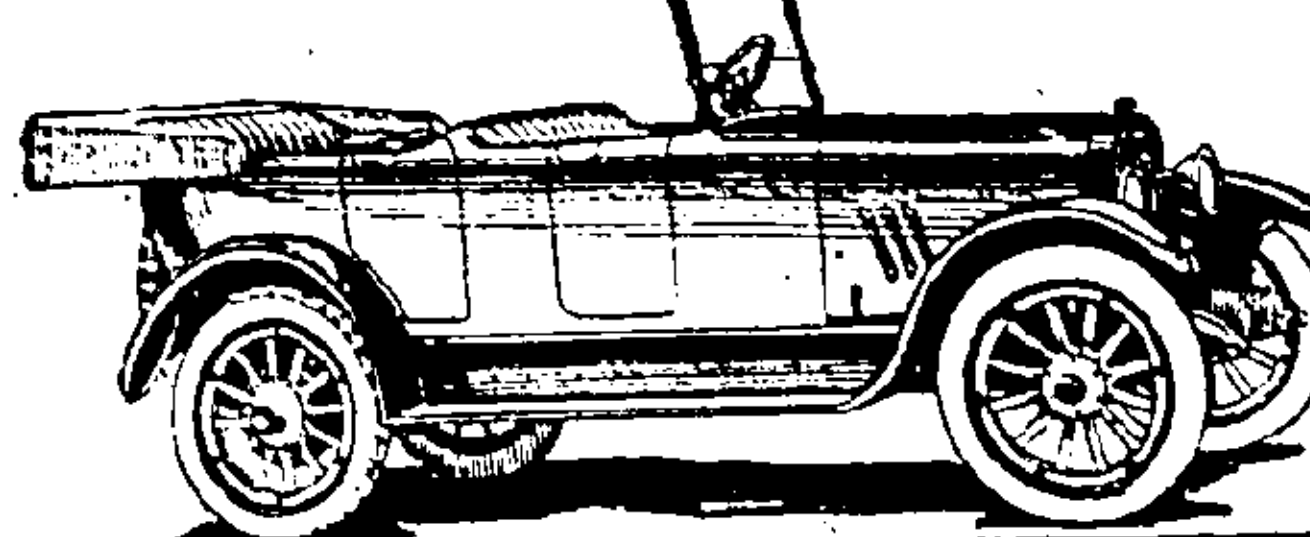
At the offices of the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon, a piece of Crown land at Fonging, Kowloon, (Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1424), South-west of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1269, on Waterloo Road, containing 5,400 square feet, was offered for sale by public auction for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown rent to be fixed by H.M.'s Surveyor, for a further term of 75 years. The upset price was \$3,240. There were very few bidders and the property was sold to the Steam Laundry Company for \$3,360.

Another piece of Crown Land on New Road, from Bowen Road to Wanchai Gap, (Inland Lot No. 2345), was offered for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown rent to be fixed by H.M.'s Surveyor, for a further term of 75 years. The upset price was \$2,950. There were many bidders for this desirable lot, and the bidding rising by bids of \$100, was brisk. The property was eventually sold to Mr. Liang Sai Yin for \$4,100.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son report that by the arrival of the s.s. "Kleist" on Saturday next a party of fifteen influential Japanese gentlemen will be passing through the Colony on their way Round the World. This party, constituting seven various professions, will visit the principal points and cities of interest in Europe and America under Cook's inclusive arrangements and are due to return to Yokohama from San Francisco after nearly five months travelling on December 22, 1921 by the "Taio Maru." This is the first Japanese Round the World Tour under Cook's auspices since a lapse of 7 years occasioned by the war.

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HONGKONG.

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SHOW ROOM 1342
HONGKONG BRANCH 1343
WEST POINT BRANCH 1344
WORK SHOP 1345



ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Haircut Assesses Stormy Sea.

One of the most fantastic of sea legends is reported to have weathered the test of modern scepticism in the course of the latest crossing from Christiania of the Norwegian-American liner "Bergensfjord." According to the report, the vessel ran into a storm in mid-Atlantic, and there were indications that the supply of fuel oil would not be sufficient for the voyage. The commanding officer, Captain Ole Paul, is represented as having recalled an old Viking superstition to the effect that "when storms refuse to yield to man it pleases much the gods if sailors part with their blond, shaggy locks." The ship's barbers were promptly pressed into service, the seamen were shorn, and the storm subsided. When the vessel reached New York on March 27, just one day's supply of fuel remained.

The Complete Answer.

The trial of the Communist leader, Max Holz, for acts of brigandage in Saxony is continuing in Berlin. Max does not believe in wasting words. The following dialogue took place between him and the judge:

Judge: "Did you blow up Dr. Eisen's house?"
Holz: "Certainly."
Judge: "Did you take hostages and knock them about?"
Holz: "Certainly."
Judge: "Did you threaten to shoot them if they did not give you money?"
Holz: "Certainly."
Judge: "Did you take 117,000 marks (nominally £5,850) from Postmaster Werdel?"
Holz: "Certainly."

Capital Punishment.

It is stated that both the Cabinet and the Labour caucus have agreed to the abolition of capital punishment in New South Wales. The abolition of the death penalty for capital crimes has been on the Labour platform for many years. No amendment of the Crimes Act in this direction, however, has yet been attempted. It is now stated that this will be one of the measures on the Government's platform for next session of Parliament. During the past ten years the death sentence has been carried out very rarely in this State. Since the present Government assumed office it has not once been put into effect. On several occasions, however, the death sentence has been commuted to one of permanent incarceration for life "never to be released."

World's Oldest Motor-Car.

The oldest motor-car in the world, a puffing, hiccupping thing running on wooden wheels, will shortly be sold in Paris. It has an interesting history. This "oldest carriage without horses" is the property of the Abbe Gavois, Curé of Rainneville, in the Somme, who was given a triumphal reception when he drove into Paris, making the journey at a speed of nine miles an hour without a breakdown. The priest is very proud of his machine, which is thirty years old for it has rendered him inestimable service in his parish and has only once been in the hands of the repairer. He bought it as a bargain in 1895 paying 1,800 francs for it. The Abbe Gavois is loth to part with it, but he wants to raise money for the clergy of Picardy, hard hit by the war and the lean years of the peace. He hopes to get more for the vehicle than the price he paid for it.

When Bill Sikes Can Defy The Law.

Mr. Justice Darling pointed out a curious anomaly in the law of arrest at the Old Bailey the other day. "It seems extraordinary," he said, "but it is true that without a warrant the police have no right to arrest any person they suspect of attempted burglary. If a man who knows nothing of the refinements of the law is shot in trying to stop such a suspect, it is not murder, but manslaughter. But the police have a right to arrest without a warrant if the suspect is armed. What sort of a place will it be," he asked, "if people go about armed, and the police cannot arrest them without going to a magistrate and saying they had bulky pockets, and that they would like a warrant to search them?"

Baseball Player's Luck.

Babe Ruth, America's champion home run-getter, has been released from jail before his time, in order to play an important baseball game at New York. In the early morning he had been sentenced to a day's imprisonment for exceeding the motor-speed limit, was duly fingerprinted, and put behind iron bars

GENERAL ITEMS.

When the White Star Line steamer "Olympic" left Southampton for New York she carried a specially appointed lady hairdresser as a member of the ship's company.

"New Zealand is going to become the dairy farm of the Empire," said Mr. Massey, its Premier, at a dinner. "We have got tremendous water power—" at which there was a yell of laughter.

In the House of Lords judgment was reserved in the betting by cheque appeal which raises the question whether money for a lost bet paid by crossed cheque "to order" can be recovered from the book-maker.

A dispute in a separation suit over whether a man should pay his wife 35s. or 40s. a week was settled at Sheffield by the solicitors tossing a coin in court. The woman's solicitor called "heads" and won the £2 a week for her.

The Australian Press Association learns that the experiment of conveying mails to India by aeroplane will probably be undertaken in September, and that in the event of the experiment proving successful a regular service will be maintained.

Appearing with his face scratched and bruised and two black eyes, a Grimsby fisherman was asked how he received the hurts. "A little domestic difference with the wife," was the reply. "If I'd a wife like that I should keep quiet," commented the magistrate daily.

The officials of the Home and Territories Department at Melbourne state that up to the present there are only four syndicates endeavouring to qualify for the Commonwealth bonus of £10,000 to the first person who discovers petroleum oil in Australia in commercial quantities.

A cloudburst at Toronto flooded the streets to such an extent that motorists were forced to take refuge on the tops of their cars. Tramway-car passengers had to stand on the seats. Three women in a motor-car, after being swirled along a tramway track, were rescued from drowning by workers with ropes.

Mr. Hatfield, who is at Medicine Hat, South Alberta, on a contract to cause rain, is now facing the supreme test. Owing to the unusual heat more rain is essential immediately if the crops are to survive. An indignation meeting of farmers decided that if Hatfield does not produce rain they will conduct him over Cypress Hills into the United States.

Residents in the Avenue-road district of Highgate were surprised to find that during the night someone had camouflaged the local pillar-box. It had been neatly painted in black with white stripes, and the work was clearly the work of someone skilled in the art of camouflage. The postman who went to take the first clearance opened the door very cautiously, but to his great relief there was nothing harmful inside, and the letters were all undamaged.

At an inquest at Manchester on Ebel Lawrence, 19 domestic servant, who was found shot on a Tuesday morning, Arthur Dolphin, a young watchmaker, said the girl said to him, "Will you come out with me and kill ourselves?" He answered, "I would, except for my mother," and the girl replied, "Oh, that is a good excuse. You are not man enough." Part of a letter was read from the girl to Dolphin in which she said, "You ruined my life, but it makes no odds; you also are ruined. Do you always play the white man? I've tried to, but it seems I've failed."

with other malefactors. He was also told that another offence would involve sixty days in jail. Ruth fretted exceedingly, because under the rules of the owners of his team he is liable to a fine of £100 when absent from work. Moreover, he receives £100 for every home run he can hit. The American sporting spirit is very keen, and as a result Ruth was credited with an hour's reduction of sentence for good behaviour in jail, and at four o'clock was again in his racing car speeding to the baseball ground. He had been sentenced for going twenty-five miles an hour, but friends declare that to have gone at least thirty miles an hour to reach the baseball grounds and start playing when he did.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIAN HORRORS.

STARVATION AND PLAGUE STALK THE LAND.

PEOPLE LIVING ON GRASS.

LONDON, August 8.

Mr. F. L. Thompson, representative of the American relief administration in the Brest-Litovsk and Pinsk area, has arrived in London. He says that when he left refugees were pouring into Brest-Litovsk at the rate of 2,000 a day. They had nowhere to live except in ramshackle dogouts into which many crawled to die. Many were unable to walk owing to swollen bodies and legs due to starvation. Mr. Thompson said that in one town he found ten of the wealthiest families living on bread made of straw, mud, and grass. Thousands of others were living on soup made of grass. A telegram from Riga via Copenhagen states that there were 130,000 deaths from cholera in Russia to the end of July.

BOMBAY LAWLESSNESS INCREASING.

WARNING TO LEADERS OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN.

BOMBAY, August 8.

The Governor of Bombay, in welcoming the non-Brahmins' offer of co-operation in quelling violence, solemnly warned the leaders of the anti-Government campaign of the consequences if they did not abandon their attempts to subvert law and order. He said that press and platform attacks had passed legitimate bounds and lawlessness was increasing. The Government however intended to continue a patient and tolerant policy.

INDIAN TEMPLE RIOT.

PRIEST DIRECTS MASSACRE OF SIKH MERCHANTS.

LAHORE, August 8.

One of the men arrested in connection with the riot between Sikh merchants and pilgrims at the famous shrine of Nankana Sahib in the Punjab on February 26 has confessed how the priest secretly collected hundreds of good fighters, including Pathans, who massacred the Sikhs when the latter arrived. The priest was on horse back with a pistol. He directed and participated in the slaying. All the dead Sikhs were burned except four.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

The Commissioner General of the Bureau of Immigration has ordered that immigrants in excess of the July and August quotas now held up at various ports will be admitted under personal bond and charged to the year's totals. The order admits about a thousand immigrants.

"STONE AGE" MEN IN 1921.

CORAL ISLAND WALLED IN FROM THE WORLD.

A fascinating story of life on the least visited island in the Pacific, Rennell Island, 120 miles south of Guadalcanar, in the Solomon group, has been supplied by Dr. Northcote Deck, a missionary at Aola, to the Royal Geographical Society. There are only about 500 inhabitants, and because of their virtual isolation, through lack of ship's anchorage, even their dialect has never been studied. They are almost cut off from the outside world by walls of coral limestone, 300ft. high, and were found to be still living in a manner "before the Stone Age."

Dr. Deck has made a series of visits. On first landing he established friendly relations with the natives, who appeared heavily armed.

"They brought every available object for sale," he says, "to obtain the much-coveted iron. All were smeared with turmeric, giving them a bright yellow colour, and were tattooed in regular patterns according to rank."

FOUR TEETH AS MONEY.
On the second visit the doctor found that the island had once been a gigantic atoll: the coral was fissured in all directions, the interstices filled with red soil, said to be of volcanic origin.

Caves were seen swarming with flying foxes, whose teeth seem to form the only currency on the island. Ten miles of winding track brought the party to the shores of a fine inland lake, ten miles long, with islands dotted over its western end. It is entirely separated from the sea on all sides, but communicates with the sea by fissures in the coral. Its waters were too salt to be drinkable by the visitors, though used for drinking by the natives.

The natives navigate the lake in big unwieldy canoes, resembling floating platforms. In one of these a native village was reached, and here the visitors met the most important chief on the island. He arrived with a fleet of canoes from the largest village—"a dignified, powerfully built man, 6ft. tall, and broad in proportion."

"The people still possess little iron," says Dr. Deck, "and appear in fact to be still living in conditions that existed before the Stone Age. The only implements or weapons of stone that were seen were two stone maces, symmetrically ground, with eight knobs, bound to a handle with sennit, and seemingly for ceremonial use. One of these is now in the British Museum."

LOST ART OF SPEAR-MAKING.
These islanders are great fighters and wrestlers. They use thrusting

VEILED WIVES.

PRaise FOR ENGLISH CLOTHES.

NIGERIAN POTENTATE'S IMPRESSIONS.

The Premier of Katsina, the Nigerian potentate who is visiting Britain, inspected the Liverpool Town Hall. He sat in the Lord Mayor's chair in the Council Chamber, remarking to those present "I am now greater than my ancestors and greater than my inheritors, because I am sitting in the chair of the Great White Chiefs."

Gazing enraptured at a statue, he touched it several times, and, observing a portrait remarked, "He is alive. See, his eyes are looking at us." The electric lights were turned on in the dining-room, causing the visitor to remark, "It might be the whole world." He stood in silent admiration before the large mirrors. The Premier introduced the Lord Mayor to his two wives as "the Great White Chief."

The Premier and his wives left by motor-car for Manchester. The women were heavily veiled, and shuttered windows prevented them from seeing the outside world.

On his arrival in Manchester the Premier delivered himself of the general impression that "England is a blessed country. It is so fruitful and prosperous that there seems no rest and no waste land for shooting in."

His baggage included a monstrous melon, some bowls for rice, and a kettle. His wives strolled after him into the Midland Hotel lift each dressed in Turkish trousers, blouse, and a kind of toga, extending from the shoulders to the ankles, and a cloak with the hood covering the face.

Asked their opinion of Englishwomen's clothes, the wives replied: "They are very nice but they would be no use to us. We are never seen."

spears of hard, black wood, 12ft. long and six pounds in weight, with 15 to 20 barbs on either side. The making of them seems to be a lost art.

"Throwing spears are also used," says the doctor, "with points made of human leg and arm bones, and tipped with a bone splinter designed to break off in the wound. Although most friendly, they are great thieves. They murdered three native teachers left with them, apparently for the sake of their goods."

"They seemed to feel keenly the monotony of their isolation, and showed a settled melancholy, both in their faces and the cadence of their voices. Their only sort of music, to which they dance, consists in the tuneless beating of a log."

CHINESE WILL DISPUTE.

The hearing was continued in the Supreme Court to-day before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) of the action begun yesterday in regard to the will of Lau Kong Hing, a Chinese merchant who died in 1913 leaving a large fortune in China, Saigon and Hongkong.

The eldest son, the widow and others are seeking to have the will set aside on the ground of its invalidity.

They allege that the testator was of unsound mind and was unduly influenced by the executor, Lau Shui Tsun, who is the defendant in the action.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Denny and Bowley) is appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represents the defendant.

As the party propounding the will the defendant is putting his case forward first. The evidence of the first witness called had not been concluded when this edition went to press.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PETITION for a more Representative form of Constitution in Hongkong will be collected from the places where it has been deposited for signature, on MONDAY, 15th inst. Hongkong, August 9, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

August 11, 1921, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

The Registered Trade Marks relating to Flour known as the Silver Shield and Gold Shield Brands, under certificate issued to Kwong Fu Yuen Firm.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. HUGHES & HUGH, Auctioneers to the Government. Hongkong, August 9, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 10 cases Sheep Skin, 4 cases Needles, 1 Dictaphone, 3 Dictographs, 2 Shaving Machines, 1 Noiseless Typewriter.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

on WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 10 cases Logwood Extract,

2 cases Razors, 2 boxes Seaming Twine, 1 case Horse Clippers, 1 case Scissors, 7 dozen Black Shoe Leather, 5 boxes Cow Hides, 10 boxes Matting, 1 case Kola Astier, 30 dozen bottles Siropp allax, 44 boxes Coloured Plumes, 80 boxes Eye Remedy.

Also A Quantity of Provisions, Printing Ink, etc.

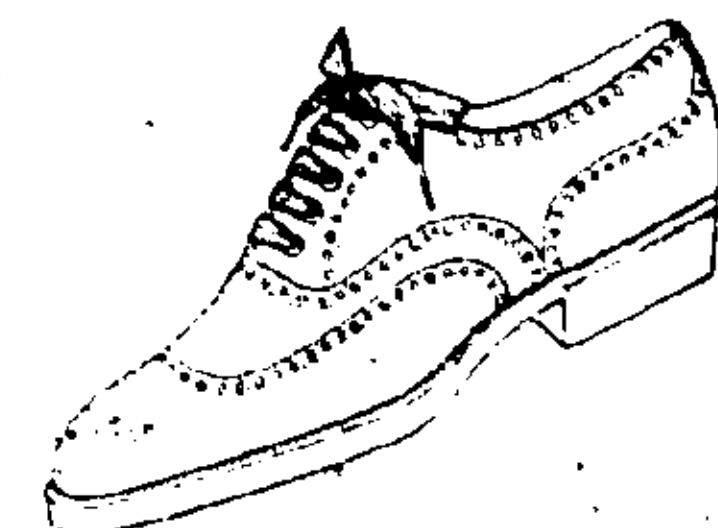
Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hongkong, August 9, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.

SMART SUMMER SHOES



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COLUMBIA

DANCE RECORDS.

2949	SLOW AND EASY	Fox Trot
	DANCE-O-MANIA	" "
2906	ORIENTAL STARS	" "
	BOUND IN MOROCCA	...	...	...	" "
2938	COME BACK TO GEORGIA	...	...	...	One-Step
	TAKE IT EASY	...	...	...	" "
2775	I AIN'T GOT TIME TO HAVE THE BLUES	...	...	...	Fox Trot
	SLIDE KELLY SLIDE	...	...	...	One-Step
	MICKEY	Fox Trot
2595	HERE COMES AMERICA	One-Step

ANDERSON'S

(THE RECORD SHOP)



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Colours Enamels Varnishes

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MATROIL—The oil paint you thin with water. Covering capacity one third more than that of Washable Paint.

STRUCTURAL & ROOF PAINT—A preservative.

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Estimates furnished on application. Hongkong, April 1, 1921.

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INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

INSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
NERA	5,100	28th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
NEHA	5,200	28th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Awerp.
ARMIR	5,100	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Awerp.
YBER	5,100	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Awerp.
IVA	5,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Awerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
AN	5,100	18th Aug.	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Hongkong.

ASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
STERN	4,000	19th Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
RAITON APCAR	4,500	10th Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.
YBER	5,100	14th Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.

Notes: 1. Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Yokohama and Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
2. Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
3. Passengers are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice
unless they are notified at least 14 days before departure. If they
are cancelled or altered after 14 days notice they will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SUPREME COUNCIL.

LONDON, August 8th.
The troubled conditions in which the Supreme Council meetings are opening are not minimised in London. Apart from the question of the despatch of troops to Upper Silesia there is pronounced divergence of view between Great Britain and France as regards the boundaries of the disputed industrial triangle. Beuthen—Kattowitz—Gleiwitz. While London is known to favour giving to Poland only Rybnik, with a few outlying districts adjoining the industrial triangle, Paris desires to award the whole of the triangle to Poland. Thus, both maintain that the triangle is indivisible, leaving clear-cut the issue of its ultimate destination.

It is notable that the *Daily Chronicle*, which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the British Government, asks, "Will the Franco-British Entente be in existence a week hence?" and replies "It is doubtful."

Other papers adopt a similar line, pinning their hopes on the presence of Colonel Harvey, as more or less an impartial participant in the conference, to find a way out.

A Paris message quotes an account of the British and French Premier's preliminary meeting, yesterday, which says that they sat together on the balcony of the hotel until 11 o'clock at night.

OUTLOOK IN PERSIA.

ALIBABAD, August 8th.
The Persian province of Khorassan has proclaimed its independence.

DROUGHT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 8th.
The region of Loire is most seriously affected by drought. Pastures have been burnt up and farmers have been obliged to feed cattle on their winter reserves of hay. Most of the springs wells have been dried up. Many villages are without water. Fires are breaking out everywhere, mainly due to sparks from locomotives.

STEAMER LOST.

EVREUX, Cal., August 8th.
Thirty-six passengers and 12 members of the crew of the *Alaska* perished when the vessel struck a reef, which tore out her bottom. She sank in half an hour. Thirty of the survivors were injured. Fog was responsible for the disaster. Four life-boats were launched. One capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Many wearing life-belts jumped into the sea from the steamer. Some were rescued hours later clinging to the wreckage. The captain was last seen standing on the stern before the *Alaska* finally plunged.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE ONLY WAY TO BRING
PEACE TO EUROPE.

Baron Emile Beaumont d'Arbinger (chairman) presided over the 73rd meeting of the Channel Tunnel Co., Ltd., at the Cannon-street Hotel, London. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the company had been interested in the construction of a machine which would greatly expedite the construction of the tunnel as soon as they got the necessary permission. This machine had cost some £6,000, and the trials had been entirely satisfactory. They intended to move that machine to Dover and make experiments with it on the material which they would have to deal with when the actual construction of the tunnel took place. They hoped to use the machine on various contracts, and thus recuperate themselves for expenditure already entered into. Notwithstanding the repeated efforts on the part of Sir Arthur Fell, M.P., chairman of the House of Commons Tunnel Committee they had not yet received any intimation that the Government was prepared to entertain the question seriously for the present. What the world was mostly in need of was peace, and until that peace was established on a more solid basis, and until there was more confidence between nations the Channel Tunnel would be still further deferred. He would like to see the Entente Cordiale with France established on a stronger basis, and converted into an alliance. That would be the surest means of bringing about the peace of Europe. Only then could they approach Germany, and re-establish those relations that would lead to amity and peace for the rest of our days. As long as those two nations (England and France) could not approach Germany hand in hand there would always be some suspicion of a rift between the two nations, and consequently it would be more difficult to establish the peace of the world. The motion was seconded and adopted, and the retiring directors, Major Cecil M. Higgins, M.C., and Mr. George Howard, were re-elected to the board.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when you feel that you are indigestible. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

LITTLE KNOWN CHINA.

IGNORANCE IN BRITAIN.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

Sir T. Bennett, the Coalition Member of Parliament for Sevenoaks, complained to the Commons that the House knew nothing about China. None had the temerity to deny the charge; although one or two Members have had much experience of China and the Chinese. Parliament as a whole is almost, if not quite, as ignorant as the man in the street upon Chinese affairs—in fact, one Member was heard to inquire where Shantung was. The British daily Press, largely to blame for the general ignorance of British people as to the East generally, and China in particular. With few exceptions, the editors of London dailies fill their columns with what in Fleet Street are called "good stories," or light reading, with a considerable flavoured of political bias. It is a deplorable state of affairs, but Sir T. Bennett was accurate when he asserted that "the newspapers are full of Ascot frocks, and that kind of thing, but, as to China, they are silent. By accident, however, we have read that the Chinese Government is opposed to the renewal of the Treaty." Only lately we heard the same complaint voiced by two prominent men from China. One, who has played a tremendous part in the development of British trade and prestige in China, remarked that "the ignorance displayed here in Chinese matters is deplorable. England does not know China, and, therefore, cannot understand her." The second said that the newspapers only published news of China's failings; of her advancement nothing was heard. Both these statements were made at meetings in London.

What, then, is to be done? asks the *L. & C. Express*. China herself might bear a hand in educating the British public. Then we have the China Association, the China Society, and the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Society. The first-named is devoted to business interests; the other two, while giving time to serious matters, are more social in character. Both societies include in their membership persons who, while they have never been to China, are students of her arts, religions, sciences, etc. To extend membership in this direction, there must be propaganda work; the dissemination of knowledge by the distribution of literature and the publication of interesting articles would, possibly, prove most effective. Then there are the Britons who return home on leave or on retirement from China. Is anything done to bring them into these societies? Do the Anglo-Chinese try to stimulate interest in China? The British people like to hear about China; when China's position is explained, they regard her aspirations with the greatest sympathy. Mr. Chu Chien-chien recognised this, and it was believed that he contemplated an attempt to bring the two peoples closer together, but we have not heard of anything being done. In sharp contrast to this we find that the Crown Prince of Japan has sent the Japan Society £500, to be used "in the furtherance of the commendable and worthy end to which the society is dedicated." Could not the China Society and the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Society amalgamate, and evolve a programme of endeavour to make the people of this country understand what the patriots of China aspire to, and what promise there is of fulfilment of those aspirations, in spite of civil commotion, flood, famine and official corruption?

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-
TRALIA, BOMBAY, EGY

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Roster's Service to the China Mail.)

IRISH TRUCE SUSPENSE OVER.

MCKEOWN'S IMMEDIATE RELEASE ORDERED.

A REMARKABLE BELFAST INCIDENT.

PARIS, August 8.
A courier from the Sinn Fein Cabinet to-day delivered a message to Mr. Lloyd George who has hitherto made no reply.

LONDON, August 8.

McKeown will be released immediately.

[A yesterday's cable stated:—The Government's decision to release all the members of the Sinn Fein Parliament except McKeown who was convicted of murder has created a grave situation in Ireland. Dail Eirean sat to a late hour on Saturday after which it was authoritatively declared that unless McKeown were released there was a possibility that Sinn Fein would almost immediately terminate the truce. It is understood that telegrams have been exchanged between Sinn Fein and Downing Street and that a special courier has been despatched from Dublin to Mr. Lloyd George.]

COURIER'S SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

LONDON, August 8.

Mr. McKeown was released this evening as his continued imprisonment threatened to wreck the Irish truce. Mr. De Valera made a statement before his release that he did not expect that the refusal of release was the considered judgment of the English Cabinet but merely an act of some subordinate. It is understood that McKeown's release was not specially considered by the Cabinet and the mission of the Sinn Fein courier who went to Paris to see Mr. Lloyd George ended happily.

SINN FEINER APOLOGISES TO WOUNDED CONSTABLE.

LONDON, August 8.

There was a remarkable sequel to the shooting of a constable in Belfast on Saturday, when Mr. O'Duffy, the Sinn Fein truce officer for Ulster, called at the hospital and apologised. He said that two civilian assailants on patrol duty were carrying arms in defiance of the prohibition, their excuse being that they were passing a hostile district.

JAPAN ALLIANCE AND INDIA.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FROM GROUNDLESS REPORT.

LONDON, August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, asserted that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty did not provide for Japanese assistance to Britain in the event of internal disturbances in India. Sir J. D. Rees said that on the contrary it was so recently stated that it is almost believed, with very serious consequences. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth emphasised that the report was without foundation.

£1,000,000 TIMBERYARD BLAZE.

FIRE FOLLOWS DISTURBANCE BY WORKLESS THOUSANDS.

LONDON, August 8.

Glicksten's timberyard at Stratford, London, with an area of 21 acres—the largest in the United Kingdom—and stocks valued at £1,000,000, was practically destroyed by fire to-day after a disturbance by some thousands of men who applied but were unable to obtain work. The yard at midday was one huge flame, 200 feet in high places.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS' BIG LEAD FROM WARWICKSHIRE.

LONDON, August 8.

At Birmingham the weather was unsettled and the wicket soft. There were 9,000 spectators. Warwickshire made 133. Armstrong took five wickets for 33. The Australians made 312 for seven. Bardsley made 75 with vigorous play, knocking twelve fours. He played for 65 minutes. Macartney made 72 in 110 minutes, including eight fours. Armstrong made 50 not out.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

NO PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Forrest asked whether it had been suggested that Japan's disabilities as to the right of emigration into British Columbia had given her certain preferential rights in China, more especially those specific provinces. Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that the Government was unaware of any such suggestion.

JUGO-SLAV COMMUNISTS.

53 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARRESTED.

PARIS, August 8.

Le Journal's Belgrade correspondent reports that 53 Communist members of the Jugo-Slav parliament have been arrested.

PROFITTEERING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 6.

The Government is considering very stern measures to curb profiteering, especially in meat.—Vale.

TRADE REVIVAL PROSPECTS.

WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY.

THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

With the resumption of work in the coal mines experts are generally predicting a revival of trade provided industrial coal can be obtained at a low enough price. The question of cheap coal is now, indeed, of paramount importance, iron and steel manufacturers declaring that foreign competition cannot be met until they obtain fuel at 15s or 20s per ton.

WORLD DEMAND FOR GOODS.

Capt. G. F. Jeanes, the assistant director of the Imperial Commercial Association, stated in an interview:—"As far as we know the countries of the world are all wanting manufactured goods. There should be plenty of orders. We have the factories, we have the men, and we have the coal now that the miners are going back to work again. The only thing for the revival of trade is work, with a capital 'W,' and cheap coal."

Discussing the prospects of a revival in the boot and shoe industries one of the leading manufacturers in the course of an interview said that the trade being a seasonal one and labour and other conditions still a little uncertain it was difficult to make a definite pronouncement.

"There were, however," he added, "distinct signs of quite a big revival just previous to the coal stoppage. Surplus stocks of both private and Government goods were becoming rapidly exhausted, and manufacturers were beginning to feel the advantage of new orders. Then came the coal dispute, which besides aggravating unemployment generally, created an atmosphere of nervousness, which had a tendency to hold back buyers, except those under an absolute necessity to purchase."

"With the stabilising of the labour situation, however, I quite anticipate that the spring revival will reassert itself as soon as wages become a regular thing in the households. There is also a big shortage of boots on the Continent, and plenty of orders are in hand and will be fulfilled when there is guarantee of payment."

FIVE YEARS' STEEL WASTAGE.

In the course of an interview an official of the National Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Federation said:—"There is a large world demand for steel, but it is potential rather than actual at the present. The whole thing is a question of price. Coal at 20s per ton, or some say 15s per ton, would go a long way to convert that potential into an actual demand."

"Before the war, in 1913, the world output of steel was 76,000,000 tons; in 1920 it was only 65,000,000. In 1913, again, the steel exporting countries of the world exported, in rough figures, 13,000,000 tons; in 1920 the figure fell to less than 10,000,000 tons."

"Now, during five years' warfare we were using vast quantities of steel destructively. That war wastage, combined with the low production of to-day, has made a very acute shortage of steel in the world markets, which will have to be made good—and soon."

ENGINEERING BOOM NEXT YEAR.

Mr. T. W. How, M. I. Mech. E., chairman of the Engineering Section of the London Chamber of Commerce in an interview, said:—"The general impression is that as the labour troubles adjust themselves, there will be a revival in the engineering trade. It will, however, be very gradual at first, but I think it should culminate next year in something approaching a boom. The price of engineering commodities will sympathetically recede with decreased working costs."

"The question of surplus stocks, manufactured under conditions of high costs may perhaps present initial difficulties in bringing down prevailing prices, but I think there will be a tendency to reduce profits and dispose of existing stocks expeditiously in order to create room for further production. Once the demand is created it is the wisest policy further to stimulate that demand by, whenever possible, a system of mass production, by which the prices of commodities can alone be lowered and thus preserve or even strengthen the wage status of the workers."

"It should not be forgotten moreover that in certain branches of engineering & British workmanship excels, and its greater efficiency and durability will always command a higher price than that asked by foreign competitors. Taking this into consideration, I am of opinion that efforts towards lowering the cost of production must tend to place British engineering goods on an economically sound basis as regards foreign competition."

"VICTORY'S" PERIL.

NELSON'S FLAGSHIP FALLS ON EVIL DAYS.

Lord Nelson's famous flagship—the most richly historic vessel in the world—is decaying fast. Dry rot has ravaged her old timbers, and according to the Marquis of Milford Haven she is in real peril of sinking at her moorings in Portsmouth Harbour.

The naval authorities at Portsmouth deny that the danger is as serious and immediate as this, but they at least agree that the "Victory" stands in need of repairs and renovations. If she is to keep afloat in her old proud position in the harbour she must be patched up speedily. Yet, according to the official explanation, the Admiralty has no funds out of which to pay for the preservation of Nelson's flagship on a proper scale. Admiralty in action would throw the cost of preserving the vessel upon private generosity, and already the Society of Nautical Research has decided to obtain estimates of the cost.

One finds the old ship frail, though dry and well looked after. She does not appear to have sprung a leak anywhere, but her timbers are rapidly rotting. She needs to be thoroughly overhauled in the dockyard basin. Rough guesses of the sum required to put her in order vary by thousands of pounds. This is because there is disagreement over the extent of the repairs wanted. Members of the Society of Nautical Research have suggested that the hull of the vessel would need to be cased in cement or steel.

But some of the Portsmouth authorities differ. "She is no worse now than she has been for years past," said one naval officer. "She is good for another quarter of a century. Break-up and decay is the lot of ships just as it is of men, and cannot be escaped. Certainly the 'Victory' could do with some mending and patching, and in that way she badly needs to have money spent on her."

Certainly if there were an appeal to the nation to restore the vessel it would win the warmest response, but, as the most caustic of the mariners said:—"The 'Victory' deserves to be the old-age pensioner of the State. It would be a scandal that she should be kept alive by private charity. Don't you think that what Nelson himself would have thought?"

Goetz's roll films and film packs, both in ordinary and odd sizes, are now obtainable at Messrs. A. Tack and Co., according to an advertisement in this issue inserted by Messrs. Hall Law and Co., the sole agents.

China's finances concern the failure of the Banque Industrielle, for the tendency is for purely Chinese banks to replace European banks. The Chinese banking group is already making loans to the Treasury for production purposes, and found the money—2½ million dollars—necessary for the new giant mint at Shanghai, which will be the biggest in the world and have an immediate capacity of 500,000 coins a day, with an ultimate extension to 1½ million units per twenty-four hours, should this prove essential.

China, in spite of the so-called bankruptcy of the Government, is very rich, and the only country in the world to-day run on a purely cash basis. Vast and growing stores of silver—estimated at 800,000,000 units—are to be found in the country, and the Chinese banking group is adopting the deliberate policy making what are virtually sub-treasuries in places of complete safety—for instance, Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin. Here the silver reserves of the country are being slowly accumulated. As soon as the giant mint is working next year, all the bullion and specie

FRENCH BANK FAILURE.

SERIOUS EFFECT IN CHINA.

PUTNAM WEALE'S VIEWS.

Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, Adviser to the Chinese Government, wrote to a Home paper in mail week:—

The failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will have an unfortunate effect on many enterprises in China—mainly French or French-controlled. Established only eight years ago and granted special privileges in China by Presidential mandate, one-third of the paid-up capital was nominally contributed by the Chinese Government. In common with all European banks in China, it had a note issue which must run into many millions of dollars and is largely in the hands of the Chinese commercial community. From the credit standpoint this is the most serious aspect of the failure. It will definitely lower the standard of the foreign banknote throughout China. The vast number of Chinese deposits affected is another very serious matter. The Banque Industrielle gave fairly heavy interest on current accounts, and there is reason to believe that the Chinese customers' accounts ran into several hundred million francs. A great deal of Chinese Government paper is also affected, for large blocks of Treasury bills and domestic bonds were deposited with it, and some of the proceeds of a very large Chinese industrial issue made in France will also be lost.

It must not be supposed, however, that, deplorable as is this event, Chinese credit will in any wise be affected. The mainstay of Chinese finance to-day is not the European bank—which is primarily concerned with exchange banking at the treaty ports—but the Chinese banking group, organised in opposition to the Consortium, and consisting of thirty-two modern Chinese banks headed by the two Government banks, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The banking group has its headquarters in Peking and Shanghai, and is growing rapidly in strength with the extension of the modern credit system. The total resources of the thirty-two institutions were estimated this spring at 1,000 million Republican dollars, say £125,000,000 sterling, and increasing rapidly. The Governors of the Bank of China were organising a great drive this summer throughout the length and breadth of China to whip up deposits and discourage hoarding. The Statistical Department of the Bank of China had just completed researches into the disappearance of silver coin by hoarding in Manchuria and in the metropolitan province of Chihli. They estimated that in each area from 10 to 15 million silver dollars had been withdrawn and hidden since the coining of the Yuan-Shi-Kai dollar had commenced on a large scale in 1914, and that, therefore, in the twenty-two provinces there might be anywhere from 100 to 200 million dollars in cash which the restoration of public confidence would draw out.

CHINA'S FINANCES. These matters closely concern the failure of the Banque Industrielle, for the tendency is for purely Chinese banks to replace European banks. The Chinese banking group is already making loans to the Treasury for production purposes, and found the money—2½ million dollars—necessary for the new giant mint at Shanghai, which will be the biggest in the world and have an immediate capacity of 500,000 coins a day, with an ultimate extension to 1½ million units per twenty-four hours, should this prove essential.

China, in spite of the so-called bankruptcy of the Government, is very rich, and the only country in the world to-day run on a purely cash basis. Vast and growing stores of silver—estimated at 800,000,000 units—are to be found in the country, and the Chinese banking group is adopting the deliberate policy making what are virtually sub-treasuries in places of complete safety—for instance, Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin. Here the silver reserves of the country are being slowly accumulated. As soon as the giant mint is working next year, all the bullion and specie

DAIRY FARM NEW

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand ... \$1.45 per
"Dairy Maid" ... 1.35 "
"Pastry" ... 1.15 "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per
Australian Cheddar ... 1.00 "
Picnic (own make)50 "
Goulommier (own make)40 per

FISH

Fillets ... \$.81 per
Haddock70 "
Kippers50 "
Red Herrings30 "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co.

SECOND WEEK

WHITEAWAY

SUMMER SALE

We have made further reductions on numerous lines for this week. Our sale is not a short flash in the pan but a genuine clearance on all goods. No exceptions, which will last till August 31st.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

1,450 MEN'S STRIPED ZEPHYR SHIRTS

"Duro" dye. Good patterns. Soft double cuffs. All sizes. Usual Prices \$4.50 to \$6.75.

N T E SALE PRICE \$2.00 EACH

WHILE THEY LAST THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. HONGKONG.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Ascot" from Saturday.
Mrs. Mabel Aynell, Miss D. Averell, Mrs. Mary Chapman, Miss Stance Crapnell, Mrs. Vera Crane, N. Barney, Mr. Louis de Roux, Stomars Deacons, M. S. Griffin, Kenneth Griffin, Mr. R. P. Lister, John H. N. Smith, Mr. C. W. S. Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Eileen Stevenson, Miss Iona Stevenson, Miss W. L. ton, Mildred Thornhill, Mr. G. draws, Mrs. T. Miller, Mr. Harold Lawrie, Mr. Stanley Harris, Miss Logan, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Peterson.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Nile" for Shanghai.
W. M. Baker, Miss M. R. Lawton, Marcus, Mr. S. G. Grace, Miss A. Miss J. Collocott, Lieut. J. D. Moore, A. T. Gillespie, Miss Beadman, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. H. Crocker, Mr. Griggs, Mr. Gairnes, Mr. M. W. Miss Peterson, Mr. Footrose, Mr. G. per, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mrs. H. S. G. Mr. and Mrs. G. Saterbury, Mr. Beck, Rev. B. Ignace, For San Francisco, Mr. W. Drude, Mr. E. G. Lee, F. M. van Oudenhoorn, Mrs. and Zucernikoff, Mr. J. A. Moore and King.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



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5-9

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.	Tungshing.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
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FOOCHOW.	Hailong.
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SHANGHAI.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
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TIENSIN.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
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WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.	Hailong.
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HANKOW.	Hailong.
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TSINGTAO.	Hailong.
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TAKAO.	Hailong.
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KEELUNG.	Hailong.
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HAIKONG AND HOIHOW.	Hailong.
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SAIGON.	Hailong.
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BANGKOK.	Hailong.
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.	Hailong.
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MANILA.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
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CEBU AND ILOILO.	Hailong.
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SANDAKAN.	Hailong.
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JAVA PORTS, ETC.	Hailong.
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INDIAN PORTS, ETC.	Hailong.
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BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.	Hailong.
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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.	Hailong.
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JAPAN PORTS.	Hailong.
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AMERICAN PORTS.	Hailong.
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BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.	Hailong.
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MARSEILLES.	Hailong.
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LONDON.	Hailong.
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LIVERPOOL.	Hailong.
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HAMBURG.	Hailong.
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AMSTERDAM.	Hailong.
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ROTTERDAM.	Hailong.
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15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

ANTWERP.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

BRUSSELS.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

PARIS.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

LYON.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

MILAN.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

VENICE.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

TRIESTE.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

GENOA.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

BARCELONA.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

VALENCIA.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

SEVILLE.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

CADIZ.	Hailong.
Aug. 11.—O.S.N.	11.—O.S.N.
12.—O.S.N.	12.—O.S.N.
13.—O.S.N.	13.—O.S.N.
14.—O.S.N.	14.—O.S.N.
15.—O.S.N.	15.—O.S.N.
16.—O.S.N.	16.—O.S.N.

MEANEST THIEF.

MAN ROBBED WHILE RESCUING WOMAN FROM RIVER.

Seeing a woman throw herself from one of Berlin's bridges into the Spree, Dr. Max Schmidt, who was passing, took off his coat and waistcoat and dived into the river. He rescued the woman.

When he returned to the bridge for his clothes he found that the pockets had been rifled. A watch and chain had disappeared and also a medal, which had belonged to a friend who had fallen in the war. It had been given to Dr. Schmidt by the man's mother as a keepsake.

Dr. Schmidt is so anxious to get back this souvenir that he is offering to give the unknown thief a fancy price for it, and promises that he will not betray him.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Aug. 15.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Russia.
23.—C.P.O.S.	Monteagle.
34.—B.F.	Ixion.
Sept. 14.—B.F.	Talithybia.
15.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Asia.
20.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Japan.
21.—B.F.	Tyndarus.
Oct. 1.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Russia.
26.—C.P.O.S.	Monteagle.
27.—B.F.	Ixion.
Dec. 14.—B.F.	Talithybia.

SEATTLE.

Aug. 13.—A.L.	Silver State.
15.—A.L.	Feystone State.
20.—A.L.	City of Seattle.
23.—N.Y.K.	Flamingo.
24.—O.S.K.	Africa Maru.
25.—W.L.	West Jester.
30.—S.D.	West Jester.
Sept. 1.—O.S.K.	Hawaii Maru.
2.—A.L.	Keystone State.
9.—N.Y.K.	Rotor Maru.
Oct. 2.—A.L.	West Jester.
4.—N.Y.K.	Kashima Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 10.—P.M.	Ecuador.
12.—T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
25.—S.D.	West Jester.
27.—T.K.K.	Siberia Maru.
31.—S.D.	West Jester.
Sept. 3.—T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
18.—C.M.	Nanking.
20.—T.K.K.	Korea Maru.
Oct. 2.—T.K.K.	Siberia Maru.
15.—T.K.K.	Persia Maru.
22.—C.M.	Nile.

PORTLAND.

Sept. 5.—A.L.	Aberdeen.
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VALPARAISO.

Sept. 16.—N.Y.K.	Kanyaga Maru.
(Via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro, Puerto Cruz, Bahia Cacao, Arica & Iquique).	
Aug. 25.—T.K.K.	Ginjo Maru.
Sept. 25.—T.K.K.	Anjo Maru.

NEW YORK.

Aug. 13.—O.S.K.	Havre Maru.
15.—D.	Esther Dollar.
15.—B.L.	Bolivar.
15.—N.Y.K.	Lyon Maru.
20.—P.L.	Celtic Prince.
25.—N.Y.K.	Tokyo Maru.
Sept. 15.—F.	Tasman Prince.
21.—D.L.	Bessie Dollar.
(Via Suez).	
Aug. 23.—B.F.	Africa.
Sept. 8.—B.F.	City of Canton.
20.—B.F.	Ningbo.
Oct. 13.—B.F.	Burmachus.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Aug. 25.—O.S.K.	Panama Maru.
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Aug. 25.—A.L.	China Seas.
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BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Aug. 25.—A.L.	China Seas.
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MARSEILLES.

Aug. 16.—M.M.	Portos.
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LONDON.

	22.—N. Y. K.	Tottori maru.
	25.—P. & O.	Manela.
	30.—B. F.	Calchas.
Sept	3.—P. & O.	Kashmir.
	3.—G. L.	Glenade.
	6.—B. F.	Keamuo.
	6.—G. L.	Glenamoy.
	13.—B. F.	Nelus.
	18.—P. & O.	Rhyber.
	19.—F. L.	Sandon Hall.
	20.—B. F.	Glaucus.
	25.—G. L.	Glenara.
	28.—G. L.	Glenariff.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ENTENTE CORDIALE AT STAKE.

GRAVITY OF SUPREME COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS.

UPPER SILESIAN PROBLEM.

PARIS, August 8.

The gravity of the discussions at the Supreme Council as affecting the Anglo-French entente is the keynote of newspaper comment to-day. All the papers with editorials on the subject are unanimous in declaring that Upper Silesia is the dominant question, expressing the opinion that it must be settled almost exclusively by the British and French delegates. The *Petit Journal* declares that it would be imprudent to reckon on the benevolent effect of American or Italian mediation. The very principle of the *Entente Cordiale* is at stake. The *Petit Parisien* says agreement on Upper Silesia can only be attained if the dogma of the indivisibility of the industrial region which has impressed the British experts so strongly is abandoned. *Le Journal* urges the strategic side of the question, saying that an adequate rampart must be established on Germany's eastern frontier. The *Matin* declares that to make Upper Silesia German would mean a triumph for militarism.

A MEAGRE COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, August 8.

A communique states that the Supreme Council met at the Quai d'Orsay and heard a statement by the commission of experts on Upper Silesia. Tomorrow the Council will hear the allied high commissioners from Oppeln regarding the present situation.

THE POINTS IN DISPUTE.

PARIS, August 8.

While the experts generally favoured the indivisibility of the industrial triangle of Silesia, M. Laroche, the French expert pleaded for a division of the triangle and the allotment of the greater part to Poland. Sir Cecil Hurst, the British expert, declared that 678 communes voted for Poland, and 844 for Germany. The total votes were 469,000 for Poland and 707,000 for Germany. Britain held the opinion that: firstly—and to this France agreed—that settlement should be based on the communes, secondly, that enclaves must be avoided, thirdly, that the communes were economically inseparable and must not be divided. Consequently the industrial triangle should be allotted to Germany. Britain complains that whereas seven elevenths of the population voted in favour of Germany the line proposed by France gave seven elevenths of the territory to Poland, including Koenigsbütte, without allocating a single mine to Germany.

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(Direct)		
"TEUCER"	14th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CALCHAS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEKOP"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	18th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)		
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"NINGCHOW"	26th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	30th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	3th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)		
"IXION"	24th Aug.	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TALTHEYBUS"	11th Sept.	
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)		
"ATREUS"	20th Aug.	via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	for Singapore & London
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

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REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	For
Japan	TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.
Shanghai	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.
Straits	THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.
Shanghai	THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Pre	Times
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.		
Samshui and Wuchow	Kwong Yink	4 p.m.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	5 p.m.
Tourane	W. W.	6 p.m.
Fort Ryward	Kam Ying Fat	6 p.m.
Haiphong	Asia	5 p.m.
*Hoihow and Tourane	Yangtsieiang	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.		
*Shanghai and *North China	Sesussu	10 a.m.
*Japan	Tataroon	10 a.m.
Saratia	Hinsang	10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Kofu, Honolulu, *Canada, *United States, *Europe and *South America, & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Ecuador	5 p.m.
Philippine Islands	Radja	5 p.m.
Amoy, *Shanghai, *North China and *Japan	Arratoon Apar	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.		
*Swatow, Amoy, and Tientsin	Sohn Mar	9 a.m.
*Swatow, *Shanghai, & *North China	Tunshung	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN	Chakrang	1 p.m.
Swatow	Hydranges	3.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.		
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Hanoi	8 a.m.
Haiphong	Wuhu	9 a.m.